

NEWS RELEASE

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

TODD P. GRAVES

MARCH 9, 2004 FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

RAYTOWN CHILD DAY CARE OWNER PLEADS GUILTY TO MAKING FALSE STATEMENTS IN SBA LOAN

KANSAS CITY, Mo. – Todd P. Graves, United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, announced that the owner of a Raytown, Mo., child day care business pleaded guilty in federal court today to making false statements in order to receive a Small Business Administration loan.

Robin A. Adams, also known as Robin A. Woods, 36, of Eldon, Mo., waived her right to an indictment and pleaded guilty before U.S. District Judge Gary A. Fenner this morning to a federal information. **Adams** was the secretary/treasurer and part owner of Pinstripes & Petticoats, Inc., 7607 Raytown Road in Raytown, Mo.

On Feb. 26, 1999, **Adams** signed an application for a \$311,000 business loan guaranteed by the Small Business Administration for the startup costs of the child care business. **Adams** certified that \$75,000 in money and property was injected into the business as permanent equity capital. The loan was approved, Graves said, based in part on that false information.

One of the exhibits for the loan application was the Owner Equipment Investment form, signed by **Adams**, which represented the borrower was injecting personal property into Pinstripes & Petticoats with a total value of \$43,778. **Adams** knew this listing of personal property was materially false and inflated, and that the true value of personal property being injected into the business was substantially less.

As a condition of the loan, the lender – The Business Loan Center, Inc. – had to obtain evidence that prior to loan disbursement at least \$75,000 in cash and assets had been injected into the business as equity capital. On March 31, 1999, **Adams** closed on the SBA guaranteed loan and the related purchase of real estate at 7607 Raytown Road. At that time, Graves said, **Adams** signed a document entitled Equity Injection, which certified that the attached documentation

represented an equity injection of \$75,000 as required under the terms of the SBA authorization.

Adams admitted that the Equity Injection certification and related documents were false, fictitious and fraudulent. After paying an earnest deposit of \$500 and an additional \$11,500 at closing toward the purchase of the property, **Adams** admitted, the president of Pinstripes & Petticoats, who is not named in the information, allegedly repaid herself \$11,500 using corporate and SBA guaranteed loan funds, knowing that these repayments were in violation of the Equity Injection certification.

Among those documents was an \$11,000 invoice for landscaping. **Adams** admitted that invoice is false, in that the construction firm never received such payment.

Also among the documents was an attachment entitled Owner Equipment Investment and related personal property listing. **Adams** admitted that documentation was materially false, fictitious and fraudulent because it inflated the personal property being injected into the business. The listing showed a total value of \$43,778 for the injected property, when **Adams** knew the true value of such property was significantly less. For example, **Adams** admitted that she knew certain property shown on this listing, valued at more than \$10,000, did not exist.

Adding machine tapes and totals and invoices representing purchases of inventory totaling about \$4,876 and purchases of furniture and fixtures totaling about \$5,729 were also attached to the Equity Injection certification. These documents were materially false, fictitious and fraudulent, Graves said, because **Adams** knew that all but a few of these items were purchased with credit to be later paid with corporate funds, and therefore did not qualify as owner equity injection.

Under federal statutes, **Adams** could be subject to a sentence of up to five years in federal prison without parole, plus a fine up to \$250,000. Her sentence will be determined according to the United States Sentencing Guidelines. A sentencing hearing will be scheduled after the completion of a presentence investigation by the United States Probation Office.

This case is being prosecuted by Assistant U.S. Attorney Christina Y. Tabor. It was investigated by the U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Inspector General.

This news release, as well as additional information about the office of the United States
Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, is available on-line at

www.usdoj.gov/usao/mow